Vol. III. Numb. 154.

# The British Apollo:

## OR,

## *Curious Amuſements for the* INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

## Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

*Perform'd by ſome of the Society of* GENTLEMEN, *Concern'd in the Firſt and Second* VOLUME, *with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious* PERSONS.

From Friday March 16th. to Monday March 19th. 1711.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers to this Paper paid their Quarteridge to the Perſons who deliver'd out the ſame, this is therefore to give Notice that after *Lady Day* next, the Proprietor of this Paper will employ a Servant of his own to Collect the ſame, and that all Subſcribers are deſired to pay the ſame as ſoon as called for to the ſaid Servant who will give a Printed Receipt for the ſame, Sign'd by

*J. Mayo.*

*†* *NOTE*, This Paper has for theſe 3 Volumes been Subſcribed for, and deliver'd in at the Perſons Houſes who took in the ſame: This is therefore to give Notice to all ſuch for the future, that after *Lady-Day* next, the ſaid Paper will be Publiſhed by the Hawkers who carries the other News. It will be Publiſhed *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, as uſual, in a half Sheet in a ſmall fair Character, which will contain as much variety of Humorous Queſtions as the whole Sheet. *N. B* The Authors having had encouragement to continue the Paper thus long, they reſolve to allow more time upon it to make it more entertaining than ever. *Note* alſo, any Perſon may have the 2d or 3d Volumes in Folio, containing about 2000 Anſwers to Curious Queſtions, in moſt Arts and Sciences, at 12 *s.* Gilt Edges and Letter'd on the Back, of *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs* againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, where Letters with Queſtions are to be ſent and great care will be taken to Anſwer all ſuch as are worthy of the ſame.

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GENTLEMEN,

Q. I *Was lately engaged in diſpute with a* Roman Catholick: *The heads of our Diſcourſe were upon the following Subjects, Concerning Abſolution (by Man) from Sin that we have committed, and Interceſſion by Prayer for Souls departed. As to the firſt, he argued, that when our Saviour appeared to the Apoſtles a little before his Aſcention, he commiſſioned them with Power to forgive Sins, as it's written,* whoſoever Sins ye remit ſhall be remitted: *And that theſe Apoſtles communicated this Power to thoſe Paſtors whom they had ſettled to govern the Church after their Deceaſe; thus from one Succeſſion of Paſtors to another it has been tranſmitted down to this Preſent Time, and this Power he pretends to be only in the* Roman *Church; and indeed I know no other that pretends to it. As to his ſecond Argument he urged, that when a Perſon Dies, it's impoſſible to quit the Stage of this Life ſo pure as not to retain the leaſt Sin. But he goes on; Was it poſſible for ſome Perſons to die ſo Holy, yet undoubtedly great Numbers die in ſome ſmall Sin, which would be unjuſt in God to doom to Eternal Damnation. And therefore as it is impoſſible for any unclean Thing to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven therefore they muſt be attoned for, by the Prayers of Good Men here on Earth. What Arguments I uſed, ſeemed ineffectual, for his Conviction? Therefore* Gentlemen, *I humbly deſire your more ſublime Pen to confute them, and you will lay an Eternal Acknowledgment upon*

*Your Humble Servant,* S. S.

*A.* As to the firſt Argument, the Queriſt ought to have given it up. The Paſtors of the Church have undoubtedly by Virtue of our Saviour's Words abovementioned, the Power tranſmitted to them of binding and looſing, of retaining and remitting Sins, commonly called the Power of the Keys. This Point the Proteſtants never diſputed with the Church of *Rome*, and it is denyed by none but by the *Eraſtians* and *Libertines*. And as to the Argument for Prayers for the Dead, it is eaſily refuted by deſtroying the Foundation upon which it is Built, *viz.* the Doctrine of Purgatory. For the Nineteenth Article of the *Trent* Creed runs thus, *Conſtanter teneo Purgatorum eſſe, animaſque ibi detenas fidelium Suffragijs juvari.* That is, I ſtedfaſtly maintain that there is a Purgatory, and that the Souls detained therein are helped by the Prayers of the Faithful. If then there is no ſuch Place as Purgatory, the *Popiſh*

Doctrine concerning the uſefulneſs of Praying for the Souls detained therein is utterly overthrown. Theſe two Doctrines do indeed mutually prove or deſtroy each other, and muſt either ſtand or fall togother even according to their own Suppoſition. But the Doctrine of Purgatory we have already confuted in our former Papers. We need only add as well concerning Purgatory as Prayers for the Dead, that ſince the Scripture is ſilent concerning both of them, 'tis reaſonable to reject ſuch Doctrines, and in effect we are commanded to do ſo. For if the Apoſtles had known of any ſuch Torments which muſt be endured, and upon Account of which Interceſſion muſt be made, they have been wanting to their Duty, in not informing us of them, that we might know what to expect and make Proviſion for. But it is impious to charge the Apoſtles with Negligence, who are ſaid in Scripture to have declared the whole Council of God: and conſequently we are virtually commanded to reject theſe groundleſs Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*.

Q. Learned Gentlemen, *What is remaining within an* Antlea pneumatica *or Air Pump, after the Air is drawn out of it. Your ſolid Anſwer to this will mightily oblige,*

*Your Admirer,* A. G.

*A.* That it does not contain a Space entirely void of Bodies, or that it has not a *Vacuum coacervatum*, as Philoſophers call it, is demonſtrable from hence, that it admits into it the Rays of Light, which is moſt certainly a Body, becauſe it has Motion, and that not inſtantaneous but ſucceſſive, as Mr. *Romer* firſt dicovered in obſerving the Eclipſes of *Jupiter's Satellites*; for he found it ſpends near ſeven Minutes of Time in coming from thence to the Earth. Whether it may not alſo admit of other Matter of equal Subtilty with the Rays of Light, we cannot poſitively determine. It is almoſt the univerſal Opinion of the Philoſophers of the preſent Age, that there is ſuch a ſubtil Matter which freely paſſes through the Pores of all Bodies. Notwithſtanding this Opinion is not wholly free from Objections. For, as Sir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves *Princip. Phil. Nat. Math. P.* 352. the Effect of this Matter wou'd be the Reſiſtance of the Motion of Bodies: But by an Experiment there related, he found that there is no ſuch Reſiſtance, at leaſt that it is inſenſible; and conſequently it remains yet a Doubt, whether there is any ſuch ſubtil Matter.

Q. Gentlemen, *A Young Man made his Addreſſes to me, of the Love he had for me, tho' I returned them with the greateſt Slight as poſſible for ſeveral Years, yet he ſtill would keep Acquaintance with me, and make me Viſits, always under a pretence of Love, which began to draw my Affections towards him, and often made me very uneaſy, and I, willing to find out the Miſtery of his deſign, ſo far expoſed my ſelf as to let him know part of my Mind, which he ſhew'd to receive with much Satisfaction; but now I find he doth not fullfil his Promiſe ſince: So I deſire to know, whether I am not at Liberty to marry any other, without making him acquainted with it. Your ſpeedy Anſwer will much oblige*

*Your Humble Servant and well-wiſher,* &c.

*A.* We cannot tell what paſſed between you, by your only ſaying, you let him know part of your Mind. If you engag'd not your ſelf by Promiſe to him, you are at Liberty; and ſince he is falſe to your Promiſes, you owe him not the Civility of acquainting him with your Intentions.

Q. Apollo, *I having a ſcrupulous Conſcience, and dare not proceed in a Matter ſo weighty as this, without your Advice,* viz. *whether it is Lawful for me, not according to the Law of this Country, but according to the Law of Equity; whether I may not live as Chaſtly by keeping to one Woman, without having that* Eccleſiaſtical Padlock MATRIMONY *clapt about my Neck, which I think is a Clog faſtened to the Neck of Liberty, by the crafty Hands of the cunning Prieſts: If I cannot ſpend my Days in as honeſt a State as if I was fetter'd, according to Cuſtom. Indeed in my* Junior *Years, about* 17 *or* 18, *before I was ſenſible what it was, only by Promptitude of Luſt, cou'd have willingly have bore that Yoke Drawn with a pretty Help-mate, and been content to have ſpent my Days in ſerving her, to the Decay of Man's Brains as well as Body, in a Woman's Embraces; but now arriving to a more rational Term of Years, and conſidering Matrimony in it's full Latitude, with ſome applicable Reflections; as if it ſhould be my Misfortune to take to my Bed, but nearer into my Boſom a ſecond* Mepalina, *whoſe Luſt ſhould produce a ſpurious Offspring, eſpecially as Times are now, when Women are brea up to nothing but Pride and Idleneſs, to their Mother's Shame be it ſpoken, who bred their Daughters to no manner of Houſewifery; and of Idleneſs comes no good, for certainly Idleneſs is the Mother of Luſt, and Luſt agitated by Heat too often Centers in Fruition, and from thence it uſhers in thoſe damnable Diſcords, that to often attend that* duplex *State. But it does not end there, for is it not enough to vex any Man, to keep what another ſhall produce and foſter that into the Family as have a mind to root out the Legitimate by the Illegitimate; but further yet, ſuppoſe my Miſtreſs ſhould be troubled with one or more of theſe Diſeaſes incident to Feminine Weakneſs, how cou'd I be content to lye by one whoſe Perſon can in no wiſe recompence the Conſequence. I would not here be thought a Woman hater, by reaſon I write with ſo much Aſperity; that were to calumniate ſhe that bore me, whoſe care and Conduct I ſhall ever acknowledg, and bleſs the having of ſo kind, ſo careful and tender a Mother; but as all Fruit is not alike that grows in Orchards, ſo Females are different by Nature, and were I ſure to meet with ſuch a Mate, that I have been above mentioning, would not yoke my ſelf to her for all the Riches in the* Indies. *Now if you grant me an Anſwer to this, ſo as to ſatisfy your Queriſt in ſuch a ſcrupuloſity, you will highly oblige your Queriſt: And becauſe I expect as plain and as ample as you can; I beg the Favour of you to ſend the Anſwer in* Latin, *becauſe I would not have it obvious to every common Eye and Capacity, whoſe calumniating Tongues may ſpurn at* Apollo.

*Your Admirer,* R. V.

*A.* You will find every particular in yours, fully anſwer'd in our former Papers: As to what you reflect on the Sex, it only ſhews your Converſe is with the leaſt deſerving of them; for we believe there be as many now free from Pride and Vanity as in any former Age; with this Advantage, that they are generally better qualify'd for Converſation, than formerly, being improv'd with a more refin'd Education, than ſpending all their time in pricking a Clout with a Needle, as was the ancient Cuſtom. We think not fit to return any Anſwers in *Latin*, reſolving never to

Write

write what may give us any Apprehenſion from calumniating Tongues.

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# POEMS.

Q APOLLO, *ſuch Reaſons,*
For all he affirms,
*Advances, that all do*
*Submit to his Terms;*
*But as for my ſelf,*
*B' an implicit* Faith,
*I readily yield to*
*What ever he ſaith.*
*When graveſt Divines,*
*Are in hotteſt Conteſt,*
APOLLO, *an umpire,*
*Is freely confeſt.*
*Our learn'd* Virtuoſo's,
*A full Proof have fixt it,*
*When once they diſcover,*
*That thus* ipſe dixit.
*And in Mathematics,*
*There's no Diſputation,*
*When once he has given,*
*His clear* Demonſtration.
*No Doubts in all Sciences,*
*Or Arts do ſurprize,*
*And Nature lies naked,*
*Her ſelf to his Eyes.*
*But in the Recluſeſt*
Arcana *of Love,*
*He's deeper learn'd than*
*All the* Powers *above;*
*Thoſe Documents which*
*He hath given us, ſhow,*
*He knows us far more,*
*Than we our ſelves know.*
*An* Infidel I *have*
*My ſelf oft confeſs,*
*To th' Notion, that Love may*
*Twice ſeize on one Breaſt;*
*But now I muſt own,*
*He was much in the right,*
*For ſince I've lov'd thrice,*
*And with eager Delight.*
*But now I've a Queſtion,*
*May ſeem ſomething ſtrange,*
*It comes not I'll ſwear,*
*From a Fancy to change:*
*And muſt for Solution,*
*Addreſs to your Shrine,*
*Since it can by no Reaſons,*
*Be anſwer'd of mine.*

*Young* Silvia *I lov'd,*
*With the ferventeſt Paſſion*
*And not with pretence,*
*Fictitious in Faſhion;*
*I thought all the Bleſſings,*
*Which Mortals cou'd taſt,*
*Wou'd follow her yielding,*
*And ever wou'd laſt,*
*Yet having paſt through*
*All the Toils of* Amour,
*And being arriv'd to*
*The long wiſh'd — for Hour,*
*Her Parents and Her*
*Hav'ng got in the Mind,*
*On fixing the Day,*
*My* Paſſion *declin'd.*
*Both* Cloe *and* Fulvia,
*I after purſu'd,*
*Tho' both were with brighteſt*
*Perfections endu'd;*
*Yet when the wiſh'd Time,*
*Approach'd I no more,*
*Was rapt with ſuch Thoughts,*
*As I had been before.*
*Now ſay (for it's far*
*Beyond all my gueſſing)*
*Why thus I ſhou'd halt,*
*On the Brink of Poſſeſſing.*

*A.* A *Frog* to a Draught,
Hopt away with great Joy,
To a Well to aſwage
His great Thirſt, if not cloy:
But he was no ſooner
Arriv'd to the Brink,
But thus he began,
Moſt gravely to think;
If I ſhou'd leap in,
Of Water there's doubt,
And if there be not,
How ſhall I get out.
Our fearful *Addreſſer,*
May thus to miſtruſt,
Thoſe Joys may not hap,
'He imagin'd at firſt,
So ſhou'd he adventure,
Himſelf in that State,
And after repent it,
It will be too late.
But if he but weighs,
All the Courſes we take,
A *Lottery* is
Where we venture our Stake.
The Soldier his Life
Does adventure for Fame,
The Merchant for Riches,
Does alſo the ſame.

The

The Rake, tho' not Life,
He adventures yet more,
His Health and good Name,
For the ſake of a Whore,
Than why ſuch a Coward,
In venturing here,
Where Life, Health or Fame,
In no Danger appear.

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*SIR*,

London March the 19th.

BY a Holland Mail arrived on Friday, and a Flanders Mail on Saturday, we have the following Advices; That the D. of Savoy had refered the Differences between him and the Emperour, to the Arbritation of the Q. of Great-Britain and the States of Holland; That the Earl of Peterborough would ſet out for Turin as ſoon as he knows the Iſſue of the Treaty in Hungary which is ſtill continued, for that 'tis no longer doubted, but the Conteſt between the Emperour and the D. of Savoy will ſoon be adjuſted; That a great Number of Sweeds, Tarters and Poles are marching to that Part of Walachia, belonging to the Moſcovites, to oblige the Caſſacks to join them; That the King of Sweeden is marched with the reſt of his Forces from Bender to Jaſſi, finding himſelf not ſafe in the former Place; there being already an Army of Muſcovites arrived within 8 Leagues of it.

From Paris the 20th. M. Harcourt is to Command under the Elector of Bavaria between the Maes and Moſelle. M. Villars the Army near Arras. The Mareſchal de Berons on the upper Rhyne. The Mareſchal D. of Berwick in Dauphny and Savoy. That the Chevilier St. George is gone privately by Night from St. Germaines, but not known where. From Bruſſels the 23d, That Letters from Spain Import, that the French King had given Orders to beſiege Barcelona and Terragona at one Time, the former by the Fr. Troops in Conjunction with ſome Spaniſh, under D. of Vendoſme, the latter under the D. de Noailles by the reſt of the Spaniards

On Saturday laſt the Bill for importing French Wines, and that to circulate Exchequer Bills. were ſigned by Commiſſion.

On Saturday Morning the Marquis de Guiſcard died of his Wounds.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

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## *ADVERTISEMENTS.*

AT the Office of Inſurance on Marriage, in *Bolt-Court*, *Fleet-Street*, any Perſon by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and 2 s. towards each Marriage, until their own, or the Marriage of any other Perſon may ſecure to themſelves 200 *l.* *Note*, tho' this Office began but the 2d of *January*, there are above 1800 Subſcribers, out of which no more than 26 Married this Year, who have received from 12 *l.* to 140 *l.* at the ſmall Charge of 4 *s.* to 12 *s.* the 26 Claimants having paid no more than 14 *l.* for 2500 *l.* which will appear by their Receipts, which may be ſeen at the Office, and the Perſons are all ready and willing to teſtify the Truth hereof: Wherefore 'tis hoped the Profits which are daily increaſing, will induce all Perſons who conſult their own Intereſt to incourage this which has given ſuch convincing Proofs by regular Payments of its Fairneſs and Advantage. At the ſame Place is a Second Inſurance, where any Perſons paying 5 *s.* for a Policy and Entrance, and 5 *s.* towards each Marriage, may Secure to themſelves 500 *l.* Propoſals may be had *Gratis*.

HOlman's London Ink-Powder for Records. Moſt Excellent for all Perſons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as ſtrong as they pleaſe. Each Six-penny Paper makes a Pint of the beſt, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeepers common Writing or Marking Ink, only by often ſhaking or ſtirring it in ſo much Rain or River Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink ſpoiled by the Froſt, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by moſt Stationers, Bookſellers and Haberdaſhers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefeſt Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be impoſed on by any falſe Pretenders, Cheats or Countery feits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Patent Granted under the Great Seal of England to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making the ſame; where you may have alſo his beſt Ink made for all Valuable Writings, being well Appoved in Her Majeſties Offices.

THE Incomparable Necklaces, prepared by Major John Choke, one of King Charles Chymiſt, and in a manner maraculous, which abſolutely eaſeth Children in breeding and cutting Teeth without Pain, thereby preventing Feavours, Rupures, Convulſions and ſuch attendant Diſtempers; and are to be Sold at 5 *s.* a piece, with Directions and Names of ſeveral worthy Parents who have experienc'd them and Places were they live, that you may not be deceived. Sealed with this Coat of Arms, if otherwiſe they are Countefeits. They are only to be ſold by Mrs. Garway, at her Shop the *South Entrance* of the *Royal Exchange*.

AT the Inſurance Office on Marriages, in King's-Head-Court in Petticoat-Lane, where three Perſons for paying 3 *s.* a piece have received 92 *l.* 4 *s.* The Books are now open, were any Perſon may Subſcribe paying 2 *s.* for Policies and Stamps and one Shilling towards each Claim, may be entitul'd to a Claim in 4 Months, and not be Oblig'd to pay any Money till one Month after the Day of their Entrance.

The Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as uſual.

READY Money for any Parcel or Library of Books in all Languages and faculties whatever; likewiſe Books Exchang'd and lent to Read, by *Tho. Bickerton*, at he *Roſe* and *Crown* next the Gate-way leading into the *Blue-Coat-Hoſpital* by the Pump in *Little-Britain*.

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